# Exhibit 9

1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
3	
4	BLACK LOVE RESISTS IN THE RUST, et al.,
5	individually and on behalf of a class of all others similarly situated,
6	Plaintiffs,
7	-vs- 1:18-cv-00719-CCR
8	CITY OF BUFFALO, N.Y., et al.,
9	Defendants.
10	
11	EXAMINATION BEFORE TRIAL OF RICHARD HY
12	APPEARING REMOTELY FROM
13	ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK
14	
15	
16	July 19, 2023
17	9:58 a.m 5:37 p.m.
18	pursuant to notice
19	
20	
21	REPORTED BY:
22	Carrie A. Fisher, Notary Public
23	APPEARING REMOTELY FROM ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK

1	REMOTE APPEARANCES
2	APPEARING FOR THE PLAINTIFFS:
3	COVINGTON & BURLING LLP BY: ANDREW TIMMICK, ESQ.
4	The New York Times Building 620 Eighth Avenue
5	New York, New York 10018 (212) 841-1277
6	APPEARING FOR THE DEFENDANTS:
7	HODGSON RUSS LLP
8	BY: PETER SAHASRABUDHE, ESQ. 140 Pearl Street
9	140 Pearl Street Buffalo, New York 14202 (716) 848-1508
10	
11	ALSO PRESENT:
12	<b>EVA LILIENFELD,</b> Law Clerk Covington & Burling LLP
13	GIOVANNI SCARCELLA, Law Clerk
14	Covington & Burling LLP
15	<b>ANJANA MALHOTRA, ESQ.</b> National Center for Law
16	and Economic Justice
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	

Go ahead.

A. The checkpoint would have a number of cars in the center of the street or on the side with lights on so that we could be visible from a long distance away, and vehicles would drive up to an officer in the center of the road or in that specific lane of travel. And the officer would identify vehicle and traffic violation; for example, bald tires or somebody not wearing a seat belt or specifically registration and inspections that were expired, and then they would issue a ticket for those violations.

If there were no violations seen, then the vehicle was just told to carry on. Often people would ask us, you know, what was the checkpoint for. We'd say inspection, registration, seat belt checks, and then they would carry on with their day.

- Q. Were inspection and registration violations a focus for the Strike Force?
- A. Yes.

Q. Why is that?

- A. I -- I'm not sure what you're asking is why is what?
- Q. Did your superiors inform you that inspection and registration violations were a focus for the Strike Force?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And did they tell you why they -- the Strike Force had that focus?
- A. I don't remember if they gave us specific guidance as to why that was. I just don't remember. I'm sorry.
- Q. That's okay. That's fine to not remember.

  As a Strike Force officer, what was your role in the checkpoints?
- A. Usually when an officer that was in that center lane or on the specific lanes of travel saw a violation and then was going to go write up that vehicle, that officer would take the identification of the person, tell them to go park to the side, and then create that traffic summons. They would then get replaced by an

officer that was not doing that.

So if you can imagine kind of like a circular diagram where you have an officer at the checkpoint, sees a violation, stops the vehicle, issues the summons, and then returns to that point to check more vehicles. In that circle you're having other officers replace the officer that steps off the line. So that's kind of I guess the way that you would describe it is a round-robin kind of rotating who is up next to start seeing which violation, if any, there are in the oncoming traffic.

- Q. So just to make sure I understand correctly, if an officer stopped a driver at a checkpoint initially, they would continue to engage with that driver throughout the driver's duration at that checkpoint?
- A. It could be that singular officer that saw that or it could be their partner that was next to them that also viewed the violation.

  So you could have an instance where myself and a partner -- we will say Officer Pitts was my

general conversation about wondering how much money the City was able to get from the tickets that we issued.

- Q. Did you understand generating revenue to be a purpose of the checkpoints?
- A. No.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

13

17

18

19

20

22

23

- Q. And did you ever recall having a conversation about that topic with your superior officers while on Strike Force?
- 10 A. Which topic?
- Q. Generating revenue for the City as a result of checkpoints.
  - A. No. I don't -- I don't think so.
- Q. Were you ever asked to increase the number of tickets you wrote at a checkpoint?
- 16 A. No.
  - Q. So at a checkpoint, if I recall correctly, you mention that a driver might be stopped for a violation and moved to a secondary location; am I remembering that correctly?
- 21 A. It -- yes.
  - Q. And so I'm going to refer to that as a secondary inspection. Does -- do you

understand that if I use that term?

A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. So in what instances would a motorist be referred to a secondary inspection? MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Objection to form. Go ahead.
- A. Well, I'm not sure what you mean by "a secondary inspection."
- Q. All right. So when you noticed a violation, what would you do with that motorist?
- A. Oh. If we were at a checkpoint and I was the officer in the middle of the road or in those lanes of travel and I saw an infraction for a vehicle driving up, let's say an inspection because they're so easy to see with the different color and obviously the big hole in the middle of the month, I would say: "Hey, how you doing today? My name is Officer Hy, Buffalo Police Department. Hey, what's going on with the inspection? Your inspection is overdue."

And I would make a conversation with the driver to see if they were aware of it. And

# -RICHARD HY-

then I would ask them for their ID, and then I would ask them to pull over to the side of the road. And then I would walk over to them and I would continue my conversation about the inspection sticker and any other violations that I might have seen.

- Q. Were there any violations for which it was not necessary to have a motorist pull over to the side of the road to continue that interaction?

  MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Objection to form.
- A. I don't know what that means.
  - Q. So you mentioned that -- for example for an inspection sticker, if you noticed a violation, you would have them pull over to continue the interaction with the motorist; is that -- that's correct? Am I understanding that right?
  - A. I think so. I want to make sure. You're saying that if I saw an infraction, I would ask them to pull over and then we would continue our conversation?
  - Q. Yes. Is that correct?
- A. Yes, that is correct.

-RICHARD HY----

Q. And was there any violation, any violation for which you didn't ask them to pull over; it wasn't necessary to engage in that secondary stop on the side?

A. I have seen --

MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Objection to form.

- A. I've seen violations before and then still told people to, you know, carry on, like bald tires or people that were on their way to get the vehicle inspected and they were able to provide a, like a -- not a receipt but like a handbill stating they were scheduled for something at like Dunn Tire. But every time I saw an infraction I didn't always issue a ticket, if that's what you're asking.
- Q. How did you determine when you would issue a ticket and when you wouldn't if you saw an infraction?
- A. Oh geez, there were a lot of factors involved in that.
- Q. What factors?
- A. Like you're able to look up a person's history when you're writing a ticket. So if I'm

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

-RICHARD HY-

Q. And do you recall an estimate for how long it would take to verify someone's license -- or identification, excuse me?

- A. If they had their ID on them and it was that individual's ID, several minutes. But if they did not have their ID on them and you were unable to find them in DMV, that process of trying to identify who they were and their license and the validity of that license, honestly the time limit would be as long as until the person wanted to be forthcoming and honest with what their actual identity was.
- Q. What's the longest you recall an interaction like that taking during your time on the Strike Force?

MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Objection to form.

- A. I -- I don't know. I know that I'm sure one time lasted over 45 minutes.
- Q. Did the number of officers working on a checkpoint have any impact on how long it would take to get drivers through the checkpoint?
- A. No. That round-robin that I kind of explained

usually kept things fairly fluid.

- Q. Was any effort made by the Strike Force to minimize the time spent at a checkpoint?

  MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Objection to form.
- A. I don't know what you mean by us trying to minimize the time.
- Q. I can rephrase.

Was any effort made by the Strike Force to minimize the amount of time that drivers would, for example, wait at a checkpoint or it would take them to proceed through a checkpoint from once they arrived?

A. Yes.

- Q. And what efforts were made?
- A. As I stated previously, if we saw a long line of cars, you know, in the checkpoint line, let's say in a southbound lane there was five cars backed up, we would just send the five cars through just to quickly get people to where they're needed to go and to prevent that quagmire of traffic backing up and backing up for blocks on end.

It was usually like a visual. If you

could see that there was, you know, a string of ten cars, you knew it was time to push people through to allow traffic to continue normally and then restart the checkpoint. I don't want to say -- it's not like you start -- stopped it, but you would reengage with identifying infractions once the flow of traffic started again.

- Q. So to make sure I'm understanding correctly, you didn't -- in those cases you didn't stop every individual that passed through the checkpoint?
- A. Correct.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

- Q. Were there other instances where you didn't stop individuals who drove through checkpoints?
  - MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Objection to form.
- A. What do you mean?
- Q. Outside of when you were waving drivers through to continue the flow of traffic like you just described, did you stop every driver that arrived at a checkpoint and conducted an inspection?

A. Oh, no. No, we didn't stop -- I want to make sure I say this and answer your question correctly. We would stop every driver and identify any infraction; but if there was no infraction, we would let them go through. And then also if we saw that there was a backup of traffic, we would understand that the flow of traffic was important and we would just wave a number of cars through so that traffic could flow normally. Does that answer your question, or was I misunderstanding?

Q. Yeah, let me try to ask a little clarifying question.

So in the instances where you were trying to move traffic along, there were instances where drivers passed through checkpoints without ever interacting with you at all besides to be waved by basically?

A. Yes.

- Q. And was there any other time that a driver would come through a checkpoint and not be stopped at all?
- A. I don't -- I don't think so. If they were

Q. In addition to being aware of that, do you recall any concrete steps that you were instructed on taking to -- in light of -- in light of the possibility of interacting with minority communities?

MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Objection to form.

- A. Could you say that again?
- Q. Sure. You mentioned that the -- you had conversations about the awareness of policing in minority neighborhoods, correct?
- A. Yes.

Q. Did those conversations include any sort of concrete steps or action items that you could take to improve policing in those minority neighborhoods?

MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Objection to form.

A. From what I remember, it was more of an understanding of seeing things -- I'm being very general here, of seeing things through other people's eyes and experiences that others may have are not your own and to treat everybody as an individual and not, you know, specifically based on, you know, like race,

color, creed, etcetera. You're supposed to be kind of blind to what makes up the individual and more open up to listening to the individual.

- Q. Did you have any specific concerns about policing in neighborhoods of color?
- A. No.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Objection to form.

- Q. Did you feel you were adequately prepared by the BPD to do so?
- MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Objection to form.
- A. Yes.
  - Q. And was that preparation in virtue of that one training you're mentioning, or were there other things that you feel prepared you to do that type of policing?

- A. Specifically the field training program that not only the law -- Erie County Law Enforcement Academy puts you through but also the City of Buffalo, Buffalo Police Department's field training program.
- Q. Would you describe that field training program

in more detail?

A. So the similarities between the Erie County
Law Enforcement and the City of Buffalo's
field training program are that you are
embedded with your department, whoever you're
going to be working for, whoever has hired
you. For a certain period of time we are
doing the left see, right see where there is a
field training officer, usually a senior
officer who's got -- who's gone through some
field officer training so they're not just a
normal patrolman but a normal patrolman that's
also been -- gone through a course in how to
guide, mentor the next generation of police
officers.

And you go to calls, you're evaluated by your first-line lieutenants and leaders and in this on-the-job experience you get to learn, see, and digest how your field training officer, and you can jump around from one to the other and go to different districts, deals with or interacts with different members of the community, race, color, creed, religion,

you know, ethnic background, all of these things you get to see in person.

- Q. Were you ever a field training officer while in the BPD?
- A. No. No, not yet. I was in the academy, but I wasn't a field training officer.
- Q. And when you participated in that field training program, do you recall being instructed on racial bias or racially biased policing in any way?

MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Objection to form.

A. No.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

- Q. But you mentioned that you do feel that the field training program adequately prepared you to police in Buffalo's neighborhoods of color?

  MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Objection to form.
- Q. Is that correct?
- A. Yes.
  - Q. So do you feel that there is not any specific racial bias training necessary to adequately prepare you to police in Buffalo's neighborhoods of color?

-RICHARD HY-STATE OF NEW YORK) 1 2 COUNTY OF ERIE ) 3 4 5 I, Carrie A. Fisher, Notary Public, in and for the County of Erie, State of New York, do hereby certify: 6 7 That the witness whose testimony appears hereinbefore was, before the commencement of 8 their testimony, duly sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the 9 truth; that said testimony was taken remotely pursuant to notice at the time and place as herein set forth; that said testimony was taken 10 down by me and thereafter transcribed into typewriting, and I hereby certify the foregoing 11 testimony is a full, true and correct 12 transcription of my shorthand notes so taken. I further certify that I am neither 13 counsel for nor related to any party to said action, nor in anyway interested in the outcome 14 thereof. 15 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto 16 subscribed my name and affixed my seal this 7th day of August, 2023. 17 18 19 Carrie A. Fisher 20 Notary Public - State of New York No. 01FI6240227 21 Qualified in Erie County My commission expires 5/02/2722 23